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A DECADE OF "BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION" IN THE PHILIPPINES



An old style well showing primitive water supply system in the islands when they became Uncle Sam's charges.

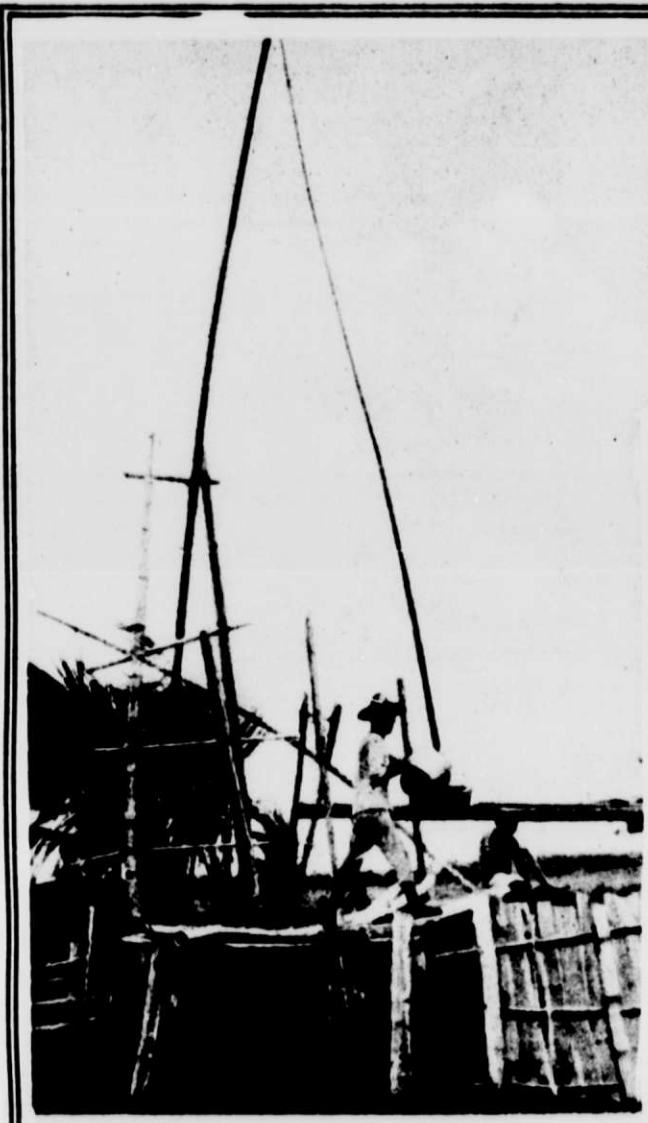


The natives in most cities now get pure water from public hydrants supplied by central pumping plants.

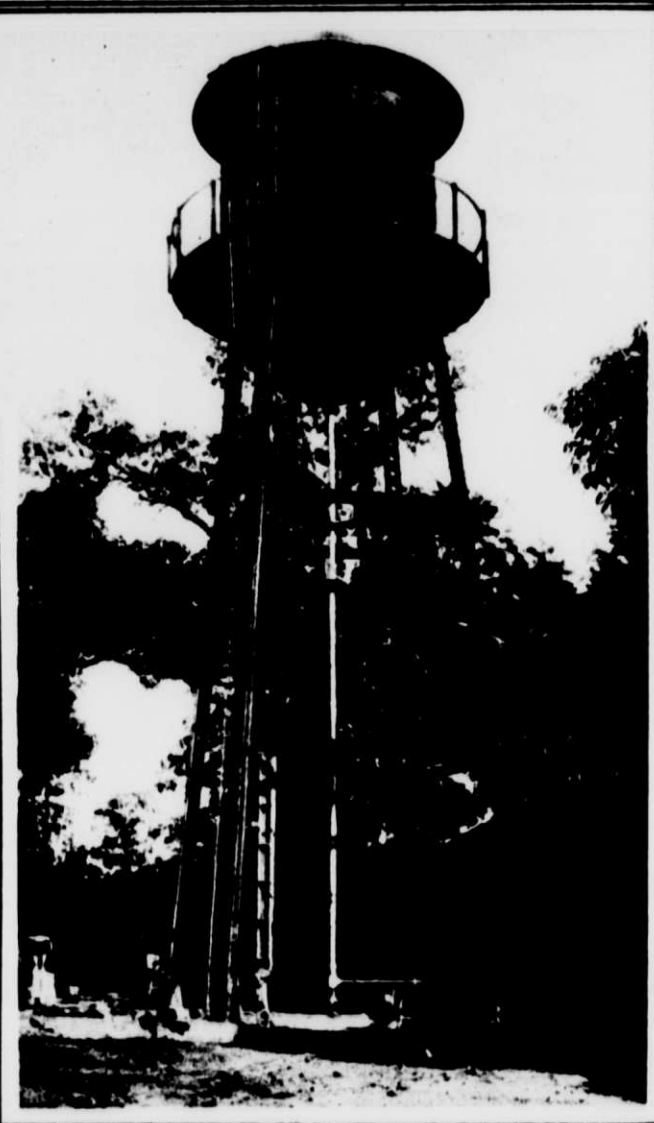
On May 1, the eighteenth anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, the House of Representatives voted down the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill, and thus put a quietus on the Administration's plan to grant independence to the islands at the end of four years. This means that the policy of "benevolent assimilation" begun under President McKinley will be continued indefinitely.



The photographs on this page give visual evidence of some of the tangible results of the American occupation of the islands. One set was taken in 1905, and the other set, showing changed conditions, in the present year. Particularly in the matter of roads, schools and systems of water supply has American enterprise been felt. Manila in particular has been changed into a thoroughly American city.



A water supply station under Spanish rule; the water lifted by hand and poured into a distributing pipe of bamboo.



The iron water tower, so familiar to American cities, now is replacing the primitive means of distributing water.



When the American school system was started in the islands school was held in whatever native huts were available. This is a fair sample.

Above—A typical Philippine road in 1905, rough at all seasons and generally impassable in wet weather.

Below—Roads like these now traverse many parts of the islands and are being rapidly extended under American rule.

Photos by Prem Illustrating Service.



This is the type of school building now being built by the Government. The windows, wooden lattice work filled with small panes of shell, are typically Filipino.